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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HEMSWORTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for 1966

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for 1966

The Public Health Committee at 31st December, 1966

Cr. H. Ellis, 12 Ebenezer Street, Great Houghton, Barnsley. (Chairman)
Cr. W. O. Millard, 1 Holmsley Avenue, South Kirkby, Pontefract (Vice-Chairman).
Cr. Mrs. R. Armitage, Woodend, Wrangbrook Road, Upton, Pontefract.
Cr. F. Denton, 1 Hillside Road, Ackworth, Pontefract.
Cr. J. Flint, "Hawthorne", Common Lane, Upton, Pontefract.
Cr. B. Halstead, 26 Oak Road, Shafton, Barnsley.
Cr. J. Hancock, 7 Co-operative Cottages, Brierley, Barnsley.
Cr. L. Harrison, 41 Barnsley Road, South Kirkby, Pontefract.
Cr. P. Henry, 2 Whin Corner, Shafton, Barnsley.
Cr. W. Henry, B.E.M., 28 Upper Hatfield Place, Havercroft, Wakefield.
Cr. H. Hogan, 15 Clear View, Grimethorpe, Barnsley.
Cr. J. F. Howse, 32 Grove Mount, South Kirkby, Pontefract.
Cr. J. Hughes, 10 Cambridge Street, Moorthorpe, Pontefract.
Cr. J. A. Hughes, 11 Queen Street, South Elmsall, Pontefract.
Cr. W. Johnson, 115 Rose Avenue, Upton, Pontefract.
Cr. T. Killoran, 237 Church Avenue, South Kirkby, Pontefract.
Cr. G. Marshall, 21 George Street, South Hiendley, Barnsley.
Cr. G. Martin, 35 Nostell Row, Nostell, Wakefield.
Cr. A. Noble, 20 Brunswick Place, Ryhill, Wakefield.
Cr. J. Shelbourne, 2 Potts Crescent, Great Houghton, Barnsley.
Cr. H. Shephard, 95 Barnsley Road, 95 Barnsley Road, Moorthorpe, Pontefract.
Cr. N. Stacey, 4 Park Road, Grimethorpe, Barnsley.
Cr. C. E. Tune, Ninevah Lane, Badsworth, Pontefract.
Cr. J. W. Weston, 1 North Avenue, South Elmsall, Pontefract.
Cr. F. R. Woodyatt, 6 John Street, Little Houghton, Barnsley.

Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health	John S. Walters, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	Edith E. Cromb, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector's Department

Senior Public Health Inspector	C. T. Peacock, F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	G. H. Suggitt, M.A.P.H.I. A. Senior, M.A.P.H.I. T. Limbert, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil Public Health Inspector	R. Furniss.

Clerks: J. Glew (Senior)	Miss J. Milthorpe	E. Peate
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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HEMSWORTH

Public Health Department,
Adiscombe House,
Barnsley Road,
Hemsworth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health and health services in your district for the year 1966.

As in previous years, the report is in two parts, the first of which deals with the vital statistics of the Hemsworth Rural District and relates to population, births, deaths and incidence of infectious diseases. The table of comparative statistics compares some of these rates with those of the West Riding and of England and Wales.

The second part reports on the personal health services administered by me on behalf of the Local Health Authority, the West Riding County Council and covers the geographical boundaries of Hemsworth Rural and Urban Districts which together constitute Health Division twenty three.

The Senior Public Health Inspector's report covers the work of his department and the two reports are complementary to each other.

The Registrar General's estimate of mid year population is 53,060, an increase of 70.

The estimated number of inhabited houses at the year end was 16,324, an increase of 190.

There were 969 live births, an increase of 40 on the previous year and there were two more stillbirths the total being 17.

Infant deaths numbered 19 compared with 27 in the previous year and the considerable reduction gives cause for satisfaction.

Happily there were no maternal deaths.

Total deaths in all age groups numbered 491, an increase by nine.

The notified infectious diseases numbered 577 and were fewer by 408. This was largely accounted for by the reduced number of cases of measles and by the marked reduction on dysentery notifications which numbered 40 compared with 143 in the previous year.

In the field of personal health services the Infant Welfare Clinics continued to be well attended. At the year end the Ackworth Clinic ceased to be held in the mission rooms but reopened without interruption in new purpose designed premises

in the first week of the new year. These premises house the local authority clinic and the general practitioner's surgery.

The ante natal clinics still being run by the local authority were reduced to two by the year end and one of these, the Hemsworth Clinic, was in the process of closing. Only the clinic at Grimethorpe continues under local authority supervision. Other clinics which closed during the year were those at South Elmsall, Fitzwilliam and Havercroft.

It is not to be concluded from the above statement that expectant mothers have been deprived of ante natal care. This care has now passed to the patient's own general practitioner and in many cases the local authority midwife is in attendance during general practitioner ante natal sessions in their surgeries.

The multifarious activities of the health visiting staff continue to increase. Complexities in modern living with its stresses and strains bring in train increasing numbers of problems for the family - housing, safeguarding the infant from accident and infection, schooling and problems of old age. All these are the concern and major responsibility of the health visitor.

In the field of home nursing an increased number of visits to an increased number of patients was recorded during the year. This increase is a trend likely to grow in succeeding years as a result of earlier discharge from hospital where home conditions are suitable. The policy of attachment of nursing staff to general practices is likely also to lead to increased use of their skills.

An increased allocation of Domestic Helps, equivalent to 47 full time each week was found to be insufficient to meet the demands on the service and by the year end, the equivalent of nearly 55 full time staff had been continuously employed.

There was considerable call on the chiropody service and on the home loan of nursing equipment during the year whilst the County Ambulances serving the division conveyed an ever increasing number of patients and covered a greater number of miles in the performance of their duties.

As required by the Ministry of Health, I am happy to report that liaison with the Hospital and General Medical Services has functioned satisfactorily and co-operation has been good.

No action has been necessary for the compulsory removal of aged chronic sick under the provisions of the National Assistance Acts.

The report gives in more detailed form statistics relating to these services together with information on the vaccination and immunisation state within the division. Details of consultant and special clinic attendances are also included.

In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year and for the co-operation I have received from my colleagues in their various departments. I also wish to thank the members of the Public Health staff for their industry and courtesy during the year.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

J. S. Walters

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District	..	..	29,019 acres.
Population (Registrar-General's estimated mid year)	..	..	53,060
Rateable Value (at 31.12.66)	..	..	£1,262,391
Product of ld. rate (31.12.66)	..	..	£4,915
Number of inhabited houses (estimated 31.12.66)	..	..	16,324

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	459	454	913
Illegitimate	28	28	56
	<u>487</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>969</u>

Percentage of illegitimate live births = 5.8%

LIVE BIRTH RATE

Crude - 18.3 per 1,000 estimated population.

Adjusted - 17.0 per 1,000 estimated population.

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	10	15
Illegitimate	-	2	2
	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>

Still birth rate = 17.2 per 1,000 live and still births.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total live and still births	492	494	986

<u>INFANT DEATHS</u> (total under 1 year)	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	8	11	19

<u>INFANT DEATHS</u> (under 4 weeks)	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	7	12

<u>INFANT DEATHS</u> (under 1 week)	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	7	12

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Total 19.6 per 1,000 total live births.
 Legitimate 19.9 per 1,000 total legitimate live births.
 Illegitimate Nil per 1,000 total illegitimate live births.

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (infants under 4 weeks) 12.4 per 1,000 total live births.

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (infants under 1 week) 12.4 per 1,000 total live births.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (infants under one week and still births combined)
 29.4 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Maternity Mortality Nil.

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
All age groups	297	194	491

Death Rate

Crude - 9.3 per 1,000 total population.

Adjusted - 13.1 per 1,000 total population.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
<u>BIRTH RATE</u> (adjusted)					
Rural District	17.0	16.3	18.5	18.2	20.2
West Riding	18.2	18.4	18.7	18.3	17.8
England & Wales	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0

STILL-BIRTH RATE

Rural District	17.2	15.9	16.9	20.9	21.7
West Riding	14.4	16.0	17.6	18.7	18.5
England & Wales	15.4	15.7	16.3	17.3	18.1

DEATH RATE (adjusted)

Rural District	13.1	13.0	13.3	13.1	12.2
West Riding	12.9	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.3
England & Wales	11.7	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Rural District	19.6	29.1	25.8	25.2	25.9
West Riding	19.8	20.7	22.2	23.0	23.3
England & Wales	19.0	19.0	20.0	20.9	21.4

The principal causes of death are set out in the following table:-

Cause of Death	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	2	10
" " , lung bronchus	13	2	15
" " , breast	1	3	4
" " , uterus	-	7	7
" " , other sites	20	15	35
Diabetes	3	5	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	36	74
Coronary disease, angina	66	29	95
Hypertension with heart disease	5	12	17
Other heart disease	28	17	45
Other circulatory disease	6	4	10
Influenza	2	3	5
Pneumonia	14	10	24
Bronchitis	41	13	54
Other disease of respiratory system	9	1	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	1	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	1	4	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	20	35
Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7
All other accidents	7	5	12
Suicide	1	1	2
Totals	297	194	491

There were 9 more deaths than in the preceding year. Malignant new growths were responsible for 71 of the total and 15 of these were located in the lung or bronchus. Male deaths from this cause numbered 13.

Deaths from accident and violence totalled 21 a reduction of 3 on the previous year.

Other causes of death show no significant departure from the pattern of previous years.

INFANT MORTALITY

The following table shows the causes of death of all infants under one year of age:-

Cause of Death	Age Groups								Male	Female	Total
	Under 1 wk	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths			
Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	6
Renal Disease	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rhesus incompatibility	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	11	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	8	11	19

There is a reduction by 8 of infant deaths from the previous year. Of the 11 deaths occurring in the first week one was the result of Rhesus incompatibility and recent research gives good reason to believe that this cause of death will become avoidable with suitable and timely protective action during pregnancy. There were 4 deaths resulting from infective processes.

Vital statistics for the various parishes are shown in the following table:-

Parish	Area (acres)	Population (est.)	Live Births		Deaths		Deaths under 1 year	Still Births
			M	F	M	F		
Ackworth	2,645	4,864	37	41	31	24	1	-
Badsworth	1,547	260	2	-	1	4	-	1
Billingley	863	151	1	-	-	2	-	-
Brierley with Grimethorpe	2,583	7,904	88	76	49	34	4	7
Great Houghton	1,649	2,393	29	19	17	11	1	1
Havercroft	1,364	2,657	19	30	13	5	2	1
Hessle Hill Top and Wragby	900	129	2	-	2	-	-	1
Huntwick Foulby and Nostell	1,189	330	3	-	2	1	-	-
Kirk Smeaton	1,700	217	-	-	1	3	-	-
Little Houghton	669	1,000	8	10	7	3	2	-
Little Smeaton	1,043	297	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ryhill	592	2,780	20	19	14	8	-	1
Shafton	830	2,299	12	21	15	9	2	-
South Elmsall	1,426	7,920	76	100	51	24	2	1
South Hiendley	1,291	1,583	18	9	13	7	-	-
South Kirkby & Moorthorpe	2,362	12,228	116	106	57	40	3	3
Thorpe Audlin	1,310	325	6	4	5	1	-	-
Upton and North Elmsall	3,231	5,625	50	44	19	17	1	1
Walden Stubbs	1,373	84	-	2	-	1	1	-
West Hardwick	452	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	29,019	53,060	487	482	297	194	19	17
			969		491			

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASES NOTIFIED IN TOWNSHIPS

Township	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Respiratory Tuberculosis	TOTALS
Ackworth	7	3	65	36	-	2	1	114
Badsworth and Thorpe Auldin	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Brierley with Grimethorpe	3	1	75	-	1	-	3	83
Great Houghton	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
Havercroft	2	5	18	-	-	-	-	25
Kirk Smeaton/Little Smeaton and Walden Stubbs	4	-	26	-	-	-	1	31
Little Houghton	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	12
Ryhill	4	12	2	-	-	-	-	18
Shafton	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	13
South Elmsall	9	-	82	1	2	-	3	97
South Hiendley	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
South Kirkby and Moorthorpe	15	3	91	3	1	1	2	116
Upton and North Elmsall	17	-	14	-	6	-	-	37
Wragby, Nostell and Foulby	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Totals	64	24	426	40	10	3	10	577

CASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	2	6	8	4	4	5	3	3	7	5	7	10	64
Whooping Cough	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	24
Measles	6	9	4	6	27	55	92	50	37	38	31	71	426
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	4	-	1	-	7	40
Pneumonia	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	10
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	10
Totals	23	19	15	12	31	63	122	59	50	44	39	100	577

Notified infectious diseases were fewer by 408 than in the previous year. There were 426 cases of measles compared with 735 in the previous year and of the remainder the only marked changes were in dysentery notifications which numbered 40 compared with 143 in the preceding year.

CASES CLASSIFIED INTO AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	-	5	12	40	7	-	-	-	-	-	64
Whooping Cough	1	3	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Measles	31	103	140	142	8	2	-	-	-	-	426
Dysentery	1	7	6	14	2	1	2	5	2	-	40
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	3	10
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis - Resp.	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	5	-	10
Totals	33	118	170	209	18	5	5	9	7	3	577

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table summarises the particulars contained in the Tuberculosis Register:-

Number of Cases on Register	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
No. of cases on the Register at commencement of year	160	107	17	22	306
No. of new cases notified during the year	7	3	-	-	10
No. of cases restored to the Register	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added otherwise than by notification	1	3	-	-	4
No. of cases removed from the Register through:-					
(a) death	7	2	-	-	9
(b) recovered	6	3	-	-	9
(c) left district	3	3	-	-	6
No. of cases remaining on the Register at end of year	152	105	17	22	296

There were 10 new cases notified during the year - one more than in the previous year and by the end of the year the number remaining on the register was fewer by 10 and totalled 296.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

HEALTH DIVISION NO. 23

HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

HEMSWORTH RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
1966

by

J. S. WALTERS

M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DIVISIONAL STAFF (at 31.12.66)

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer

JOHN S. WALTERS, M.C., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

Edith E. Cromb, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Senior).

Joséphine Hayes, M.B., Ch. B.

C. H. Merry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Clinic Medical Officer (part-time)

J. W. McRobert, M.B., Ch. B., B.A.O.

School Dental Officers

Mr. J. Morris, L.D.S.

Mr. K.U. Nasir, B.D.S.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board

R. W. L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. W. Jordan, M.D., M.R.C.P.

J. D. Pickup, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H.

K. Prasher, M.B., B.Sc., D.O.

Visiting and Consultant Staff

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Chest Physician.

Paediatrician.

Ophthalmologist.

Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss J. Crossfield.

Health Visitors and School Nurses

Miss S. Abbott.

Mrs. M. Newton.

Mrs. D. Lindsey.

Miss F. M. Vamplew.

Miss D. Marsh.

Miss N. Miskell.

Mrs. B. Thorpe.

Mrs. E. T. Folan.

Mrs. N. Cookson.

Miss M. Kennington.

Mrs. F. Crabb.

Mrs. V. Firth.

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. D. Clark.

Mrs. E. Plant.

Mrs. J. A. Wilson.

Midwives

Miss S. Blanchard.

Mrs. R. A. Burkes.

Mrs. V. Crawford.

Mrs. D. Harman.

Miss M. L. Heyward.

Mrs. L. Jenkins.

Mrs. A. W. Jones.

Miss F. King

Mrs. M. V. Porter.

Mrs. W. Robinson.

Mrs. B. Hesketh.

Mrs. B. Lawrence.

Home Nurses

Mrs. G. Bristow.	Mrs. J. Kitchen.	Mrs. M. Watson.
Mrs. A. I. Coop (Part time).	Mrs. M. C. Kitching.	Mrs. M. Giles.
Mrs. J. O. Garratt.	Mrs. E. R. Leake.	Mrs. J. Megson.
Mrs. F. J. Makinson.	Mrs. F. B. Houghton.	Mrs. K. Clayton.
Mrs. G. A. King.	Mrs. B. Harrison.	

Mental Health

Mental Welfare Officers	-	Mr. E. A. Adegoke. Mr. P. Noden.
Hemsworth Training Centre	-	Mrs. A. Ellis (Supervisor). Miss D. Casey. Mrs. I. Evans. Mr. L. I. Wright. Mrs. S. M. Greenslade. Mrs. M. Herbert. Miss E. Money. Mr. W. Rollinson.

<u>Speech Therapist</u>	-	Mrs. A. L. Claxton-Smith.
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<u>Chiropodists</u>	-	Mr. N. Eyre. Mr. J. L. Sullivan. Mrs. S. Hughes.
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Clerical Staff

Mr. G. Ellis - Senior Clerk.
Mr. C. Miles - Deputy Senior Clerk.
Mr. G. Cooper.
Mrs. P. M. Blair.
Mrs. I. Hinchcliffe (part-time).
Mrs. E. M. Liptrot.
Mrs. M. Sanderson.
Mrs. W. Theaker.
Mrs. W. C. Ventom (part-time).
Mrs. M. M. Williams.
Mrs. M. Chappell.

160 part-time domestic helps, caretakers, clinic cleaners etc.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN AND NURSING SERVICES

(a) Child Welfare Clinics

The 11 child welfare clinics continue to provide a useful and popular service.

As in previous years a doctor and health visitor are present at each session to give advice on infant health and problems of feeding and give the various protective inoculations necessary for the preservation of good health.

Once again I wish to record my thanks to those lady members of the clinic voluntary committees whose practical and valued assistance is greatly appreciated by myself, my staff and the mothers attending the clinics.

Details of the clinics and brief statistics are given below:-

<u>Address of Centre</u>	<u>Day of Opening</u>	<u>No. of Children Attended During the Year</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
Ackworth C.W.C., Mission Rooms, Ackworth.	Wednesday afternoon (fortnightly) Thursday afternoon (fortnightly toddlers)	277	2,124
Fitzwilliam C.W.C., Church Hall, Fitzwilliam.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	228	1,698
Great Houghton C.W.C., Methodist Church, Great Houghton.	Tuesday afternoon (fortnightly)	83	630
Grimethorpe C.W.C., The Clinic, Cemetery Road, Grimethorpe.	Wednesday afternoon (weekly)	303	1,771
Hemsworth C.W.C., The Clinic, Highfield Road, Hemsworth.	Thursday afternoon (weekly)	366	2,238
Havercroft C.W.C., Parish Hall, Havercroft.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	245	2,061
Shafton C.W.C., Methodist Church, Shafton.	Thursday afternoon (fortnightly)	107	674

<u>Address of Centre</u>	<u>Day of Opening</u>	<u>No. of Children Attended During the Year</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
South Elmsall C.W.C., The Clinic, Westfield Lane, South Elmsall.	Monday (all day) Thursday afternoon 4th in each month Toddlers.	155	2,729
South Hiendley C.W.C., Methodist Chapel, South Hiendley.	Wednesday afternoon (fortnightly)	35	489
South Kirkby C.W.C., The Clinic, Lydgate, South Kirkby.	Monday afternoon (weekly)	494	2,958
Upton C.W.C., Welfare Hall, Upton.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	182	1,062
Mobile Clinic, Kirk Smeaton.	Friday morning (fortnightly)	12	88
		<hr/> 2,487	<hr/> 18,522

Ackworth old clinic closed on the 31st December, 1966 and re-opened without interruption in new purpose built premises which will accommodate both the Local Authority clinic and the General Practitioner's surgery.

(b) Ante-natal Clinics

The rapid disappearance of local authority Ante-natal clinics forecast in previous reports was almost complete by the end of the year. Only the Grimethorpe and Hemsworth Ante-natal clinics continued to function as local authority clinics. In the case of Grimethorpe this is because the local medical practitioners have expressed the wish that it should continue to do so, and the Hemsworth Clinic is being steadily run down. The South Elmsall Clinic ceased on the 9th March - those at Fitzwilliam and at Havercroft on the 30th September and Ackworth on 31st December, 1966.

Brief statistics of ante-natal clinics are given below:-

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day of Opening</u>	<u>Total number of women who attended during 1966</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	
			<u>Drs. Sessions</u>	<u>Relaxation Sessions</u>
Ackworth ANC, Mission Rooms Wakefield Road, Ackworth.	Tuesday afternoon (fortnightly)	88	448	-
Fitzwilliam ANC, Church Hall, Fitzwilliam.	Thursday afternoon (weekly)	49	343	182
Grimethorpe ANC The Clinic, Cemetery Road, Grimethorpe.	Tuesday morning (weekly)	169	1,124	139
Hemsworth ANC, The Clinic, Highfields Road, Hemsworth.	Wednesday morning (weekly)	51	252	88
Havercroft ANC, Parish Hall, Havercroft.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	81	509	100
South Elmsall ANC, The Clinic, Westfield Lane, South Elmsall.	Wednesday afternoon (weekly)	5	5	100
South Kirkby ANC, The Clinic Lydgate, South Kirkby.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	Nil	Nil	115
TOTALS		443	2,681	724

(c) Health Visiting

The maintenance of a healthy happy family unit is the main objective of the local authority services. In this the health visitor by virtue of her special training and experience has a very important part to play.

Increasing numbers of elderly citizens require increasing provision and supervision of domestic help and other services. Much of the time of the health visitor is devoted to this but she has also responsibilities towards the infants and school children in her district, as well as giving advice and guidance where necessary on numerous domestic problems.

The summary of visits and attendances gives some indication of the scope and volume of the health visitors work.

Total visits to:-	Children born in 1966	5,906
	Children born in 1965	4,285
	Children born in 1961-64	6,597
	Tuberculosis households	215
	aged 65 and over excluding	
	home help visits	2,759
	Visit to home help cases	8,623
	Other cases	498
	Problem families	308
	Clinic sessions	1,881

(d) Midwifery

There were 463 domiciliary confinements, 27 fewer than in 1965. This fall reflects a policy of maximum use of available maternity beds for priority groups.

The domiciliary midwives also attended 581 mothers who were confined in hospital but were discharged before the tenth day.

The notified births in the division totalled 1,262.

Illegitimate Children

55 cases were especially dealt with during the year. There were 38 single women for many of whom a three month stay in moral welfare home was arranged and the County Council accepted financial responsibility for their maintenance.

Age Group of Mothers

15-19 years	18
20-24 years	19
25-29 years	10
30-39 years	7
40 and over	1
	<hr/>
	55
	<hr/>

Care of Baby

Adopted	6
Baby fostered	1
To care of grandparents	3
Kept by mother	44
Baby died	1
	<hr/>
	55
	<hr/>

Premature Infants

100 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth were notified in the division in 1966. 7 sets of twins were included in the figure. Details are as follows:-

<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Stillborn</u>	<u>Alive</u>	<u>Died Within</u>			<u>Survived</u>
				<u>24 hrs.</u>	<u>1 week</u>	<u>4 weeks</u>	<u>over 4 weeks</u>
Home	23	2	21	-	1	-	20
Hospital	77	8	69	7	4	-	58
	100	10	90	7	5	-	78

(e) Home Nursing

There was an increase in the number of cases attended during the year together with an increase in the number of recorded visits.

Brief statistics are given below:-

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Total	1,603	37,470
Patients aged 65 and over included above	603	21,886
Patients who received more than 24 visits	218	15,131

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Domestic Helps

The Division is allocated the equivalent of 47 full time home helps each week, but the demand for the service continued to increase and it was again necessary to draw from the reserve county pool and during the year the equivalent of 54.75 full time staff had been continuously employed.

At the end of the year 147 part-time workers were employed in the service.

The number and type of cases helped are as follows:-

<u>Type</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Total Hours Employed</u>
Aged 65 and over	735	101,684
Under 65 years		
(a) Chronic sick & T.B.	59	8,254
(b) Maternity	6	472
(c) Others	36	3,461
	836	113,871

(b) Chiropody

Statistics are given below:-

<u>Agency Services</u>	<u>At Surgery or Clinic</u>	<u>At Home</u>	<u>Type of Case</u>	
			<u>Pensioners</u>	<u>Physically Hand.</u>
(Hemsworth and District Old Peoples Welfare Association)				
Total patients <u>treated</u>	165	104	261	8
Total treatments <u>given</u>	799	443	-	-
<u>Direct Service</u>	<u>At Surgery or Clinic</u>	<u>At Home</u>	<u>Type of Case</u>	
			<u>Pensioners</u>	<u>Physically Hand.</u>
Services arranged at West Riding Clinics				
Total patients <u>treated</u>	715	424	1,132	7
Total treatments <u>given</u>	3,354	1,887	-	-

The increasing provision of direct service both at local authority clinics and in the patients home with a reduction in that provided through Old Peoples Welfare Association continued through the year.

(c) Loan of Nursing Equipment

Considerable stocks of nursing equipment ranging from bedding to wheel chairs are held by home nurses and at the Health Department for the issue on loan to patients being nursed at home. In all 40 different items are stocked and many more can be obtained from central supplies at short notice.

Some 677 loans were made during the year.

(d) Ambulance Service

All ambulance calls in the Division are dealt with by the South Kirkby Depot - the service being under the direct control of the County Ambulance Officer who has kindly supplied the following information relating to the South Kirkby Depot:-

Outpatients	27,691
Admissions	3,617
Discharges	1,957
Transfers	832
Accident patients	673
Total patients	34,770
Stretchers cases	4,051
Sitting cases	30,719
Mileage travelled	280,225

<u>Staff Details</u>	Station Officer	1
	Driver/Attendants	34
	Telephonist	1
	Vehicles	10

(e) Mental Health Services

The development of community care of the mentally disordered reported in previous years continued; 192 mentally ill and 7 subnormal patients were referred for care.

The numbers of patients under care at 31.12.66 were as follows:-

	Mentally ill		Psychopath		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		<u>TOTALS</u>
	Under	Over	Under	Over	Under	Over	Under	Over	
	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Attending Training Centre	-	-	-	-	18	25	7	8	58
Receiving home visits (not included above)	-	357	-	-	3	81	12	10	463
	-	357	-	-	21	106	19	18	521

(f) National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)

No case necessitated action under the section of the above Act during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Smallpox Vaccination

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox during 1966 was as follows:-

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>2-4 years</u>	<u>5-14 years</u>	<u>15 years & over</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Primary vaccination	4	47	46	49	8	154
Re-vaccination	-	-	6	37	28	71

(c) VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Oral Vaccine - Primary Vaccinations

Born in Years

No. of persons vaccinated during the year 1966
who completed 3 oral vaccinations

1966	131
1965	596
1964	110
1963	82
1959-62	147
Others under 16	72
Others over 16	152
	<u>1,290</u>

No. of persons given a fourth booster oral
vaccination during the year

1,287

Total number of persons now protected
3 injections or 3 oral

28,428

Of this number 8,072
have had either a
fourth injection or
a fourth oral
vaccination.

(c) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

(i) Contact Scheme

All contacts of known cases of tuberculosis are sought and offered skin testing and B.C.G. vaccination if necessary. This is arranged by the Chest Physician acting on behalf of the County Council.

All those negative to skin tests are offered vaccination .

No. Skin Tested

No. Negative

No. Vaccinated

150

47

43 also 13 babies
vaccinated but
not skin tested.

Details of those vaccinated were as follows:-

<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>5-15 years</u>	<u>Over 15 years</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
30	13	7	6	56

(ii) Schoolchildren

Skin testing for B.C.G. Vaccination is offered to all schoolchildren in or about their 13th year. Details of the work carried out during 1966 are as follows:-

No. offered tuberculosis testing and vaccination if necessary	1,030
No. of acceptances	883
Percentage of acceptances	85%
No. actually tested	819
Result of test positive	46
negative	716
not ascertained	57
Total	819
Percentage positive	6%
No. vaccinated	715

(d) Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation carried out during 1966

	<u>Children Born in Years</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1957-61</u>	<u>1952-56</u>	
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation	361	410	47	36	28	197	3	1,082
Total no. of children given booster injections	-	-	-	-	10	708	93	811

The following table gives the total number of children within the division under the age of 15 years who have been protected against diphtheria:-

<u>Course Completed in years</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1-4 years</u>	<u>5-9 years</u>	<u>10-14 years</u>	<u>Total Under 15 years</u>
1962-1966	361	3,307	3,277	1,054	7,999
1961 or earlier	-	-	1,159	3,011	4,170

(e) Whooping Cough Immunisation

Immunisation carried out during 1966

<u>Age at final injection</u>	<u>No. of children who completed a full course</u>
Under 6 months	463
6 months to one year	271
1 - 2 years	71
2 - 3 years	29
3 - 4 years	40
	<hr/>
	874
	<hr/>

Whooping Cough immunisation is only given to children up to the age of 4 years but the following table gives the number of children protected since the scheme began:

<u>Age at 31.12.66</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1-4 years</u>	<u>5-9 years</u>	<u>10-14 years</u>	<u>Under 15 Years TOTAL</u>
	361	3,301	3,752	2,153	9,567

(f) Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation carried out during the year:-

	<u>Children Born in Years</u>							
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1957-61</u>	<u>1952-56</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Primary Course	361	410	47	36	28	210	71	1,163
Booster Injections	-	-	-	-	10	695	187	892

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections

During the year 4,249 children were examined at school. 826 were found to require treatment, 298 being for defective vision.

(b) Handicapped Pupils

21 children were ascertained as requiring special educational treatment, beyond the resources of the ordinary school. Details of recommendations are as follows:-

- 12 to special schools for educationally sub-normal children.
- 5 to special schools for delicate children.
- 1 to a special school for physically handicapped children.
- 1 to a special school for maladjusted children.
- 1 to a special school for the deaf.
- 1 to a special school for epileptic children.

(c) Consultant Clinics

Specialist Eye, Orthopaedic and Paediatric Clinics are held at the Hemsworth Clinic by arrangement with the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and details are as follows:-

Eye Clinics

<u>No. of children who attended during 1966</u>	<u>No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed</u>
889	483
<u>No. of clinics held during the year</u>	
56	

Orthopaedic Clinic

<u>No. of sessions held during 1966</u>	<u>No. of children who attended</u>
6	46
<u>No. of children referred from the clinic for operative treatment as short stay cases</u>	
1	

Paediatric Clinic

<u>No. of sessions held during 1966</u>	<u>No. of children who attended</u>
9	54
	<u>Total Attendances</u>
	83

Speech Therapy

Our part-time speech therapist held 186 sessions during the year treating 95 children. 41 children were discharged, 24 speech normal, 7 speech improved, 6 for non co-operation or unsuitable for treatment and 4 left the district or left the school.

(e) Special Medical Examinations

In addition to the normal school and clinic work, the Divisional Medical Staff also carried out 67 examinations of entrants to Training Colleges and 17 examinations under the Employment of Children Regulations.

(f) Minor Ailment Clinics

These are held at clinics and schools throughout the division and during the year 64 pupils were treated by health visitors.

(g) Infestation with Vermin

The health visitors carried out cleanliness inspections in each school at least once per term during 1966. 18,476 inspections were carried out and 285 children were found to be infested.

(h) Audiometry

During the year 931 children were tested by Assistant County Medical Officers and Health Visitors. Of these 54 children were either referred to a Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon or to the Doncaster Audiology Clinic for further investigation.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HEMSWORTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for 1966



Public Health Inspector's Office,
Brierley Hall,
BRIERLEY,
Barnsley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Annual Report of the Senior Public
Health Inspector for the year 1966

I submit for your consideration my annual report for the year 1966.

Perhaps the most notable event was the introduction of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 which was to come into force on 1st January, 1967. It requires a much higher standard of hygiene in markets, stalls and delivery vehicles and was very much needed.

A rather unusual means of livelihood was established during the year - the breeding of maggots for sale to fishermen. The building was erected away from dwellings and the most modern plant for treating the malodour that arises in connection with maggot-breeding, was installed.

There were the usual few changes in public cleansing personnel but the hardcore of experienced reliable men remained. It is of interest to note that for every £40 spent on refuse collection by the average rural district, £106 was spent in the year 1966: for every £40 spent by this authority in 1940, only £78 was spent in 1966, which indicates that the men employed in this department are worthy of a little less criticism and a little more praise.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairmen of the various committees, the Medical Officer of Health and all the other officials, for their co-operation throughout the year, to the additional Public Health Inspectors and clerical staff, to the Foreman of the Public Cleansing Department and to the Fire Prevention Officer of the County Fire Service, for their assistance.

I remain, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. T. Peacock

Senior Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

During the year 208 houses were built by the Council and 113 were built by private enterprise, making a total of 321 new houses. The number of families re-housed was 25, 18 of which were re-housed under slum clearance and 7 due to overcrowding, so that the actual number of habitable dwellings was increased by 303.

401 houses were improved with the assistance of grants: of these, 250 belonged to the National Coal Board. 30 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation and appropriate orders were made against them in accordance with the Housing Act.

The number of owner/occupiers increases each year and results in a rise in the general housing standard; many are improved and virtually all are kept in a good state of repair.

VERMINOUS HOUSES

The usual procedure of inspecting the belongings of would-be Council tenants before moving into Council property was carried out throughout the year.

This office generally becomes aware of an infestation of vermin by complaints from neighbours. There is no reason why anyone should suffer as the eradication of vermin is a comparatively easy task with modern methods. Sympathy must lie with the children who have to bear the discomfort through the indolence of their parents. Notification ought to be made compulsory.

18 houses were found to be infested with bedbugs, 19 with blackcloths, 1 with silverfish, 1 with book-lice and 3 with flies. All were suitably treated.

WATER SUPPLY

13 properties still rely on private supplies - a remarkably small number for a rural district, nevertheless there is still room for improvement. One of the houses relies on a stand-pipe; as it will soon be dealt with as an unfit house no action is called for.

The mains supplies are obtained from the following sources:-

<u>Authority</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Parishes Served</u>
Barnsley Corporation.	The River Derwent. Upland surface water.	South Kirkby, South Elmsall, Grimethorpe, Brierley, Havercroft, Ryhill, Shafton, South Hiendley.
Sheffield Corporation.	Water lodge in mine.	Great Houghton, Little Houghton, Billingley.
Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board.	Boreholes.	Ackworth, Badsworth, Kirk Smeaton, Little Smeaton, North Elmsall, Thorpe Audlin, Upton, Huntwick- cum-Foulby-with Nostell, Hessle and Hill Top, West Hardwick.
Doncaster and District Water Board.	Boreholes.	Stubbs Walden.

Complaints were received concerning the water supply to Upton and North Elmsall. These parishes are situate at the end of a very long main so that any breakage results in the water being turned off.

An alternative supply from the closed-down colliery was considered for use in emergencies, but while the samples showed it to be pure enough, it was so excessively hard that it was decided to press for the provision of a reservoir.

56 chemical samples of main supplies were taken and all proved to be satisfactory. Of 62 bacteriological samples two were doubtful, but the samples taken immediately afterwards were found to be satisfactory.

8 bacteriological samples of private supplies were taken, 3 of which proved to be unsatisfactory. One of the three is to be demolished soon while the other two agreed to use the water only after filtration.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

There are 67 premises licensed to store petroleum in the rural district, with a total storage capacity of 257,300 gallons.

There are very stringent requirements concerning the storage of petroleum spirit necessitated by its low flash-point when mixed with air: the County Fire Service has rendered invaluable assistance throughout the year in connection with their enforcement, and that assistance has been very much appreciated.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The number of slaughterhouses remains at three. The regulations governing the hygienic production of meat have reached such a stage that supervision of every detail is very difficult.

KNACKERS' YARDS

The only knacker yard in the district is the one used in connection with the Badsworth Hunt Kennels. No slaughtering takes place on the premises.

SLAUGHTERMEN

There are 16 licensed slaughtermen compared with 44 in 1936. The job is not very popular with the present generation of young men as the hours are not as convenient as in many other jobs and the work is heavy.

MEAT INSPECTION

As in previous years, a 100% inspection was made. The quality of animal slaughtered in this district is a credit to the butchers concerned: this is borne out by the comparatively small condemnations.

POULTRY PROCESSING

There are no poultry processing plants in the rural district.

FOOD OTHER THAN FRESH MEAT

12 cwts. 25 lbs. of food was found to be unfit for human consumption. In every case the food was handed over voluntarily for disposal.

MILK

Now that tuberculosis has ceased to be a major hazard in milk more attention has been focussed on brucellosis. This may not be as serious a disease as tuberculosis but it is serious enough in the writer's opinion to warrant similar treatment. One positive case was found at the end of the year and investigations were continuing at its close.

Sampling for brucellosis is carried out by the Chief County Public Health Inspector's staff.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no plants for the pasteurisation of liquid eggs in this district.

FOOD IN GENERAL

The public health inspector's task is to ensure that all food sold is fit for human consumption. He has to supervise its preparation, transport, storage and display, each stage presenting its own problems.

In this type of work the officer's chief function is advisory: much can be gained by the patient explaining of the reason for each requirement. Co-operation achieves far more than coercion.

There were several instances of foreign matter being found in food during the year, as follows:-

1. Discoloured portion of a loaf of bread. The analyst reported that it was probably oven grime and that it could not be regarded as harmful. The Public Health Sub-Committee visited the bakery and unanimously agreed that no criticism of the plant could be offered.
2. A packet of prawns was found to be "off" within 10 hours of purchase. A warning letter was sent.
3. A piece of glass was found in a beef pie by a rural district householder. It had been purchased in a nearby borough to whom the matter was referred. Proceedings were instituted and the makers were fined £30.
4. A foreign body which appeared to be a portion of hide was found in a steak and kidney pie. Proceedings were taken and the pie-makers were fined £5 and ordered to pay £5 5s 0d towards the advocate's costs.
5. A piece of skin with hair attached was found in a tin of corned beef imported from Paraguay. The real culprit could not be prosecuted in this case and no proceedings were instituted

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

The object of these regulations is to ensure that food is kept free from contamination and that all the circumstances are such that the food can be so kept.

There are 315 premises to which these regulations apply in the rural district. Regulation 16 requires the provision of wash-hand basins in 315 premises and all have been provided. Another regulation requires the provision of a sink with hot and cold water for the washing of utensils and food; of the 102 premises to which this applies 101 have already made the necessary provision, and in one case alterations are taking place and a sink with hot and cold water over is to be provided.

The number in each trade is as follows:-

No. of premises	..	315
No. of premises with wash-hand basins	..	315
No. of premises which <u>need</u> facilities for washing food and equipment	..	102
No. of premises which <u>have</u> facilities for washing food and equipment	..	101

Number in each Trade

Butchers	..	33
Grocers	..	167
Fish Fryers	..	43
Greengrocers	..	15
Confectionery	..	5
Sweets	..	28
Cafes and canteens	..	24

CLEAN AIR

No progress has been made towards the attainment of a cleaner atmosphere. Industrial chimneys contribute little to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, the major culprit being the chimney of the private house which is largely the result of having a high proportion of householders in receipt of concessionary coal.

The National Coal Board make a cash allowance to employees living in a smoke control area: could this not be extended to any employee who has a smokeless means of heating, whether he lives in a smoke control area or not?

A new plant for the manufacture of coalite was virtually completed by the end of the year. It is situate just outside the Council's boundary but near to Grimethorpe so that that would be the place to suffer should any nuisance arise. The design of the plant was such that there was no foreseeable cause for complaint and the Council's one request, i.e. to increase the height of the chimney, was agreed to forthwith.

The replacement of old ranges with ovens by modern sitting-room types and gas or electric ovens continued, and is worthy of encouragement. One householder complained that a new oven purchased three years ago and made by a firm with a name known in every household cannot supply a new part for it: if manufacturers are to be allowed to act in this outrageous manner so that an electric oven is obsolete in three years, how can people be persuaded to exchange their old smoke-producing ovens for those of a modern smokeless type?

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The usual quota of van dwellers visited the rural district during the year and left the usual quota of litter and unsaleable scrap on the various sites. The majority earns a living by collecting scrap iron while a small minority relies on the laying of tar-macadam as a means of livelihood. The work done is useful to the community but the nuisances they cause - litter, lack of sanitary accommodation, demands for water and their readiness to quarrel - make them unwelcome wherever they go. One band of Irish gypsies made itself so objectionable that local residents threatened to take the law into their own hands and eject them forcibly; fortunately this tribe stayed for one week only so that the threat was not put into effect.

SWIMMING BATHS

There were three swimming baths in the district:- one public, at South Elmsall; one private, at the Quaker School, Ackworth; and one at Harewood Lane School, North Elmsall, for which the County Public Health Inspector accepts responsibility.

Samples were taken frequently and tested by the baths manager, and a further 73 samples taken by the district public health inspectors were all found to be satisfactory. The standard for swimming bath water required is similar to that of drinking water.

FACTORIES ACTS

There were 79 registered factories in the district. The articles produced varied from buns to bricks and from coke to cloth.

NUISANCES

The average number of complaints concerning nuisances were received and dealt with. 57 remained outstanding at the end of the year.

NOTICES

68 statutory notices were served during the year and no legal proceedings were instituted. Most work was done by means of an informal verbal or written request.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The proportion of W.C.s in the rural district was comparatively high but only 100% can be regarded as satisfactory. Ten years ago there were 445 houses with closets other than water closets: this was reduced to 125. During the year the 13 Railway Cottages at Wrangbrook were converted to W.C.s. It is some 15 years since this department first endeavoured to obtain the conversion and success was only attained when the Council carried a sewer to within 100 feet of the premises.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The main depot is situated at South Kirkby and is comprised of one large structure in which the refuse collecting and cesspool emptying vehicles are garaged with a room in one corner for storage, office and work-benches, and one smaller structure used for storage and for the housing of certain machines. As the Surveyor's vehicles are repaired here it is sometimes necessary to leave vehicles in the open overnight.

The motor engineer, motor mechanic and apprentice are based at the main depot.

The Council also has a waste-paper depot opposite the South Kirkby Recreation Ground but the buildings, besides being unsuitable, are in such a deplorable condition that workmen have refused to go on the roof for repairs.

In view of the foregoing it was decided to include in the estimates the cost of extending the existing main depot so as to give proper accommodation for the staff, stock and vehicles, and for the baling and storage of waste paper and cardboard.

The refuse collection staff consists of one foreman, one deputy foreman, seven drivers and twenty six binmen. The district was divided into seven rounds, each round being the responsibility of one team. Each team consisted of one driver and four men excepting in the cases of one Shefflex vehicle with a self-loader, and one small dual-tipper, when only one driver and three collectors were employed.

Of the eight refuse collection vehicles, two were Shefflex and had self-loaders attached, five were Karrier dual-tippers while one side loader was used as a spare.

In addition to the foregoing, one vehicle was employed partly on the removal of night soil and partly on the collection of refuse, one driver and two men being employed.

The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, boiler ash and thoroughly decomposed refuse being used for covering material. There were three tips in use - a quarry at South Elmsall, a quarry at Great Houghton and a quarry at Ackworth. The latter was becoming a general dump besides being a potential danger as some of the sides were vertical solid rock faces.

Controlled tipping is not the best method of refuse disposal but it is the cheapest. Some unsightliness is unavoidable and is much reduced in some areas by pulverising the refuse first.

Some decomposed refuse was taken from a tip that was thirty years old. Grass seeds were planted in it: 10 days later there was a luxuriant growth of grass. In view of the large deposits of decomposed refuse in the country it seems possible that it could go a long way towards solving the problem of finding a fertile covering material for the county's biggest eyesore, spoilbanks.

Further complaints were received concerning the practice of standing full dustbins, without lids, on the pavement to await collection. To insist on the lids being placed on them could, in windy weather, lead to accidents. The solution i.e. the use of paper sacks, is a little costlier but more hygienic and less unsightly; as a bonus, the Council would be saved the unnecessary labour of having more than 160 tons of metal dustbins carried from the houses to the highway and back again each week.

The Council give a very generous view of the definition of household refuse, yet the lanes are dotted with articles such as mattresses that would have been removed on a request being made to the office. Tyhill Pits, a pleasant little area of woodland, was cleared of such debris: it took a team of men half a day and a lorry load was removed.

CESSPOOLS

There are 140 cesspools in the rural district. One driver and mate, with a 1,100 gallon machine, empty each cesspool, with a few exceptions, once a month.

New properties that cannot be connected to a sewer invariably opt for a small sewage disposal plant which is more hygienic and usually less costly to install than a cesspool.

SALVAGE

One man and one van are employed on the collection of waste-paper and cardboard from trade premises. A small quantity is brought in by the refuse collectors. A mechanical baler came into use in April so that the old hand balers were joyfully dispensed with. Bigger and better bales were made and a greater quantity dealt with. The inadequate baling place then became the restricting factor. Enthusiasm was damped three months later when the mills were so full of unsold wastes that they were reluctant to purchase more, a state of affairs that, fortunately, passed before the end of the year.

PUBLIC SEATS

The demand for new seats expands as each new housing estate is completed, and the vandals have additional objects upon which to display their perverted sense of humour. Years ago the Council decided to replace the seats with cast iron framework by those whose framework was of re-inforced concrete, the latter weigh several hundred weight each and a gang of men is required to move one. The vandals, replete with brawn but devoid of brain, have on several occasions removed a concrete seat after dark, and, with moronic sense of humour, placed it in the roadway where it is difficult to be seen from a moving car as the colour is not very dissimilar from the colour of the road. In 27 years not one person has come forward with information as to the identity of the vandals.

A total of 211 seats is distributed throughout the district, 141 having cast iron frames.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration of all the premises in the district was completed by the end of the year. 78 offices were visited with regard to lighting and a minimum of 30 lumens was asked for. Only 8 were above this minimum while 11 offices had less than 10 lumens. No difficulty was experienced in having the requirement complied with.

A total of 19 accidents was reported. Of these 7 were due to falls and 4 to stepping or striking against something; of the remainder only one was due to sky-larking. Nine of the accidents occurred in retail shops, six in warehouses, two in offices and two in canteens.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Surveyor reported that the two sewage disposal works at Shafton were working at the limit of their capacity; that the South Hiendley plant was in a bad state of maintenance and difficult to operate and should be abandoned; and that two plants in Brierley were in a condition similar to that of South Hiendley.

The new sewer was laid in Ninevah Lane, Badsworth, but the connection had not been made by the end of the year.

It was decided to proceed with the abolition of the public cesspool at Wentbridge, which overflowed to the river, and to provide an ejector plant so that the sewage could be sent to the Ackworth disposal plant.

The small sewage plant at Havercroft which delivered virtually raw sewage into the ditch which passes through Felkirk cemetery was abolished and the effluent is now pumped to the main plant.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

A bye-law requiring a list of the requirements of the existing bye-laws to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in each hairdresser's premises would be an improvement. It is quite impossible for an inspector to know what happens when he is not present and few members of the public are aware of the existence of bye-laws.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs two rodent operatives. Both were properly trained and have worked in the department for some years. They are responsible for rodent control in connection with 304 agricultural properties and 16,567 other properties in addition to drains and sewers. Council properties such as sewage disposal works and refuse tips are visited frequently and treated when necessary.

A total of 36 farm premises and 543 others were inspected after notification, of which 20 farm premises were found to be infested with rats and 10 with mice; of the others, 341 were infested with rats and 105 with mice. 74 farm premises and 167 others were inspected in addition to the foregoing and 137 were found to be infested.

The sewers were treated in June and November. Baits were placed in 14% of the estimated 1,020 sewer manholes in the district: of these only 17 were found to be infested in June, while 10 were found to be infested in November. The treatment was continued in each case until the rats were eradicated but some re-infestation will doubtlessly occur.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL GENERAL POWERS ACT, 1951

A total of 182 food-hawkers are registered under this Act but the actual number will be less as those who give up rarely notify us.

RELEVANT STATISTICS

HOUSING

No. of houses inspected during the year under the Public Health or Housing Act	..	..	249
No. of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	818
No. of houses considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			67
No. of representations made	..	..	49
No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (includes 7 substituted for Closing Orders)	..		29
No. of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	..		1
No. of houses in which defects were remedied (other than unfit houses) after notice under Public Health Acts	..		70
No. of houses demolished	..	..	57
No. of families displaced	..	..	26
No. of families rehoused by the Council	..	..	18
No. of families rehoused from overcrowded houses	..		7
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued under the Rent Act, 1957			1
No. of Undertakings accepted	..	..	None
No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	..	..	None

VERMINOUS HOUSES (bedbugs and fleas)

	<u>Council</u>	<u>Others</u>
Number found to be infested	7	11
Number disinfested	7	11

WATER SUPPLIES

Number of samples examined:-

	Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Public Supply	56	-	-	-	62	2 (doubtful)
Private Supply	-	-	-	-	8	3
Total	56	-	-	-	70	5

WATER

Table showing position in each Parish:-

<u>PARISH</u>	Estimated Population	Houses on direct mains supply	Houses on standpipes	Houses on private supply	Total number of houses
Ackworth	4,806	1,513	-	-	1,513
Badsworth	258	74	-	-	74
Billingley	157	46	-	-	46
Brierley	8,000	2,432	1	-	2,433
Great Houghton	2,428	750	-	3	753
Havercroft	2,552	746	-	-	746
Hessle & Hill Top	125	43	-	-	43
Huntwick, etc.	330	103	-	-	103
Kirk Smeaton	232	79	-	-	79
Little Houghton	995	77	-	-	77
North Elmsall	3,176	969	-	2	971
Ryhill	2,864	884	-	-	884
Shafton	2,304	714	-	-	714
South Elmsall	8,031	2,473	-	5	2,478
South Hiendley	1,582	497	-	-	497
South Kirkby	12,451	3,693	-	-	3,693
Thorpe Audlin	574	152	-	-	152
Upton	2,491	746	-	-	746
Walden Stubbs	85	15	-	3	18
West Hardwick	14	6	-	-	6
Totals	53,757	16,310	1	13	16,324

PETROLEUM SPIRIT

Number of licences renewed	..	66
Number of new licences issued	..	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Number of private slaughterhouses in the district	3
Number of licences issued during the year	3

KNACKERS' YARDS

Number of licences renewed during the year	1
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SLAUGHTERMEN

Number of licences renewed during the year	16
Number of new licences issued during the year	-

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	323	-	-	639	317	-
Number inspected	323	-	-	639	317	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses in which some part of organ was condemned	51	-	-	35	10	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	15.79	-	-	5.48	3.15	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.95	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Total weight of home killed meat condemned at private slaughterhouses	7	1	10
Number of visits to slaughterhouses		523	
Total weight of other foods condemned	12	-	25
Number of inspections		73	

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955, AND ICE CREAM

1. No. of food premises in the area:-
 - a) Catering establishments .. 39
 - b) Bakehouses .. 10
 - c) Other food shops .. 278
2. No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955:-
 - a) Ice cream: (i) Manufacturers .. 2 (ii) Retailers .. 143
 - b) Sausages, potted or preserved food .. 32

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

- a) Industrial Smoke:

No. of prosecutions under the Act None
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- b) Domestic Smoke:

No. of smoke control areas declared during the year	..	None
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MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

- | | | |
|---|----|------|
| No. of site licences for caravans for holiday and recreational purposes | .. | None |
| No. of caravans on these sites | .. | None |
| No. of sites licenced for caravans for residential purposes | .. | 6 |
| No. of caravans on these sites | .. | 6 |
| No. of caravans licenced individually | .. | None |

SWIMMING BATHS AND BATHING POOLS

- | | | |
|---|----|------|
| (i) No. of public swimming baths or pools | .. | 1 |
| (ii) No. of privately owned baths or pools open to the public | .. | None |
| (iii) No. of swimming baths exclusive to schools | .. | 1 |
| (iv) No. of paddling pools | .. | None |
| (v) No. of samples of bath water examined | .. | 73 |
| (vi) No. satisfactory | .. | 73 |

FACTORIES ACTS. 1937 to 1959

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspection made by Public Health Inspectors)

<u>Premises</u>	No. on register	Inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	3	6	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1. in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	61	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	10	10	-	-
Total	89	77	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

Outworkers - None

NUISANCES

No. found during 1966					716
No. in hand in 1965	..	..	..	..	68
Total requiring abatement	..	..	..	..	784
Abated during the year	..	..	..	..	727
Outstanding at the end of 1966	..	..	..	..	57

NOTICES

No. of informal notices served during 1966	..	..	123
No. complied with (20 from previous year)	..	..	120
No. of statutory notices served	..	..	68
No. complied with (20 from previous year)	..	..	66
No. of legal proceedings taken	..	..	None

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of houses with privies or pail closets	..	..	125
No. of water closets added during the year	..	..	153
No. of houses provided with water closets	..		16,199
Other types of closets constructed	..	..	None
Total no. of water closets	17,593

PUBLIC CLEANSING

No. of premises with dustbins	17,047
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CESSPOOL EMPTYING

No. of cesspools	140
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SALVAGE

Collection of waste paper from business premises	83 tons 4 cwts.
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VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Housing	477
Improvement Grants	100
Rent Act, 1957	3
House Purchase	..	..	143
Nuisances and complaints	..	..	822
Drains and sewers	..	..	403
Sanitary conveniences	..	..	10
Infectious diseases	..	..	136
Food Poisoning (and suspected Food Poisoning and Dysentery)			496
Ponds, ditches, etc.	..	..	27
Moveable dwellings	..	..	129
Changes in tenancies (Council Houses)		..	629
Application to take in lodgers		..	189
Wet or fried fish shops	..	..	19
Bakehouses	..	..	24
Ice-cream premises	..	..	27
Food preparing premises	..	..	27
Cafes, restaurents, etc.	..	..	73
Licenced premises	..	..	8
Butchers shops	..	..	35
Other food shops	..	..	167
Hawkers of food	..	..	40
Food inspection	..	..	73
Slaughterhouses	..	..	523
Water supplies	..	..	29
Swimming baths	..	..	73
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	..	332
Factories Acts	..	..	51
Spoilbanks	..	..	11
Petroleum Acts	..	..	21
Verminous premises	..	..	149
Re-visits (preliminary and statutory notices)	..	..	1,135
Clean Air	..	..	59
Hairdressers	..	..	11
Market	..	..	127
Rodent Control	..	..	4,110
Abandoned vehicles	..	..	22
Miscellaneous (interviews, etc.)	..	..	953



